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In re Application of	:
Lionel Nelson et al	: DECISION ON PETITION
Application No. 10/806,372	: UNDER 37 CFR 1.78(a)(3)
Filed: March 22, 2004	:
Attorney Docket No. 9473.18567	:

This is a decision on the petition under 37 CFR 1.78(a)(3), filed November 4, 2004, which is being treated under 37 CFR 1.78(a)(3) and 37 CFR 1.78(a)(6), to accept an unintentionally delayed claim under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and 119(e) for the benefit of the prior-filed nonprovisional and provisional applications.

The petition is **DISMISSED**.

A petition for acceptance of a claim for late priority under 37 CFR 1.78(a)(3) is only applicable to those applications filed on or after November 29, 2000. Further, the petition is appropriate only after the expiration of the period specified in 37 CFR 1.78(a)(2)(ii). In addition, the petition under 37 CFR 1.78(a)(3) must be accompanied by:

- (1) the reference required by 35 U.S.C. § 120 and 37 CFR 1.78(a)(2)(i) of the prior-filed application, unless previously submitted;
- (2) the surcharge set forth in § 1.17(t); and
- (3) a statement that the entire delay between the date the claim was due under 37 CFR 1.78(a)(2)(ii) and the date the claim was filed was unintentional. The Commissioner may require additional information where there is a question whether the delay was unintentional.

The amendment submitted concurrently with the instant petition as drafted is unacceptable and, therefore, is not considered a proper reference under 37 CFR 1.78(a)(2)(i). In this regard, the amendment is physically part of the instant petition and, as such, does not comply with 37 CFR 1.121, 1.52, or 1.4(c). Note that 37 CFR 1.121 states that amendments are made by filing a paper, in compliance with § 1.52, directing that specified amendments be made. The pertinent

In view of the above, the amendment to add a priority claim to the first line of the specification, which is physically embedded in the instant petition, is not acceptable.

Section 120 merely provides a mechanism whereby an application becomes entitled to benefit of the filing date of an earlier application disclosing the same subject matter. Common subject matter must be disclosed, in both applications, either specifically or by an express incorporation-by-reference of prior disclosed subject matter. Nothing in section 120 itself operates to carry forward any disclosure from an earlier application. In re deSeversky, supra at 674, 177 USPQ at 146-147. Section 120 contains no magical disclosure-augmenting powers able to pierce new matter barriers. It cannot, therefore, "limit" the absolute and express prohibition against new matter contained in section 251.

Accordingly, before the petition under 37 CFR 1.78(a)(3) and 1.78(a)(6) can be granted, a renewed petition under 37 CFR 1.78(a)(3) and 1.78(a)(6) and a substitute amendment to correct the above matters is required.

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Any questions concerning this matter may be directed to Wan Laymon at (571) 272-3220.



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